

SPORTS



Tretyak's goal under threat in the USSR vs West Germany game. Photo DPA-TASS

Soviet squad still to be finalized

World champions the USSR ice-hockey squad are putting the finishing touches to preparations for the world and European championships which will get underway on April 16 in Dortmund, Munich and Düsseldorf. 21 out of the 25 possibilities called up by coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov will be ultimately selected. The candidates include ace players Gennadiy Tretyak and Viacheslav Kozlov, defensemen Boris Berezin, Sergei Fedorov, and Vladimir Krutov, attackers Krutov, Larionov, Makarov, Malisev, Baldeis, V. Golikov, Kapustin, Tyumenev, Shepelev, Kozhevnikov and Zhukov, as well as recent newcomers to the team — Gennadiy Gusev and Vyacheslav Kozlov, who gave a good account of themselves in the latest USSR-NHL series.

The line-up will be finalized following two encounters between the first and second Soviet teams in Moscow on April 9 and 10. The coaches will certainly take account of the candidates' performance in two recent control games versus the West German national team. The USSR won the first game at Carnisch-Parkirchen, 3-2, with Larionov, Bykov and Golikov scoring for the winners, and the second game was held on April 4 — when this issue went to press. In the meantime the USSR-2 side won an international tournament in Leningrad with eight points ahead of Sweden (6), Czechoslovakia (4), Canada's Olympic side (2), and Finland (0).

USA AND CANADA OUT IN THE COLD?

A commission specially created by FIFA has considered critical confirmation by the USA, Canada, and Mexico of their building for the 1990 world football championship and concluded that only Mexico's candidature will continue in the running. The commission led by Hermann Neuberg of West Germany scrupulously studied the three nations' possibilities and decided that those of the USA and Canada are far from what is needed, even though their confirmations were well prepared and only government backing.

Neuberg told newsmen that

an FIFA delegation will be in Mexico on an inspection trip on April 11-15. Its detailed report will be considered by an FIFA executive committee meeting to be held on May 30 in Stockholm. He also noted that the US and Canada candidatures have not yet been dropped altogether and that the Stockholm meeting will finalize the issue of the 1990 championship host country. Mexico already held a world championship track in 1970 and if FIFA approves its nomination, it will be the first country to host such a football spectacular for a second time.

WON ALL MATCHES

The USSR freestyle wrestling squad have scored their fourth successive win over their American hosts. They won the closing match at Stillwater.

Oklahoma, 8-3 (two wrestlers competing in one division). The USSR will next enter for the European championships in Budapest on April 19-21.

Chess: WORLD CHALLENGER QUARTERFINALS

Nana Iosellani, of the USSR, has just one more point to score to win a world challenger series quarterfinals match now taking place at Velden, Austria. She leads 4.5 to 2.5 against Liu Shilang, from China. Also in Velden, Vasily Smyslov, of the USSR, leads Robert Hubner, of West Germany, 3-2. The sixth game of their quarterfinals match was adjourned.

SCHOOLGIRL GETS EUROPEAN CUP

Soviet schoolgirl Anzhela Stanislavich, 16, won the tennis platform at the European diving championships at Brno, Czechoslovakia, totalling 444.00 points.

REVIEWED DECISION

With several weeks left to go before the 1983 world ice-hockey championship in West Germany, Canada has been awarded its 18th world title, helping the game's originators outrun the USSR, which has 18 such titles to its credit. As it happens, the International Ice Hockey Federation recently gave the 1920 summer Olympic tournament held in Antwerp, Belgium, and won by Canada, official world championship status. The tournament, attended for the first time by European and American nationals, was won by a Winnipeg amateur club representing Canada, which thrashed Czechoslovakia 15-0, Sweden 12-1 and went on to beat the USA 2-0.

The decision also means that since a total of 48 championships have been held to date, the April 16-May 2 spectacular in West Germany will be the 49th such event.

JUDO GAINS MOMENTUM IN CUBA

A field of 142, representing all of the country's provinces, recently attended Cuba's first ever women's judo championship in Havana. Cuba's sports publications underscore the "colossal success of the championship" and the "precipitous growth in the sport's popularity". In fact there are now no less than 7,000 young women practicing judo in the country. While only two tournaments were held last year and only in the open-weight division, now the championship medals were contested in eight divisions (48, 52, 56, 61, 66, 72, over 72 kg and open-weight).



Yugoslav Metaplastika attacking in their European Winners Cup return semifinals leg in Moscow versus Central Army Club. He later won 25-16 and made the finals though losing the first counter 23-17. Photo by Ilya Grahbarov

ANOTHER FAILURE FOR WORLD CHAMPION

Formula 1 world pro racing champion Keijo Rosberg, of Finland, failed to get a single point in the second stage of the world championship, in Long Beach, California. The race was won by Irishman John Watson, who covered the 253 km long complex route of 75 laps with plenty of hairpin bends in 1 hr 53 min 34.889 sec. His teammate Niki Lauda, of Austria, who also drove a McLaren, trailed him by 27 seconds, and Frenchman Rene Arnoux came in third driving a Ferrari. Of the 28 starters only 15 made it home.

Rosberg twice avoided colliding with Arnoux and Patrick

Tamby when he attempted to overtake them, but in the 2nd lap, when he tried to oust Tamby on the inner track he lost control of his Williams and collision became inevitable forcing both drivers to drop out, though luckily neither was hurt. Niki Lauda is the overall leader with ten points after placing third and second in the two opening stages. Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, who was the first stage but placed it thereafter, and John Watson follow him level at nine points each.

The next stage is due on April 17 at Castellet, France.



Recently at a chess festival in Ohrenburg Soviet schoolchildren were joined by their Bulgarian counterparts, whose parents helped them the Soviet gas pipeline. The photo shows Soviet and Bulgarian chess players.

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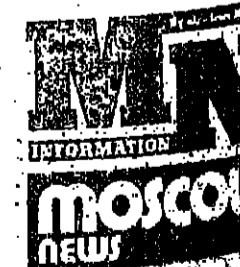
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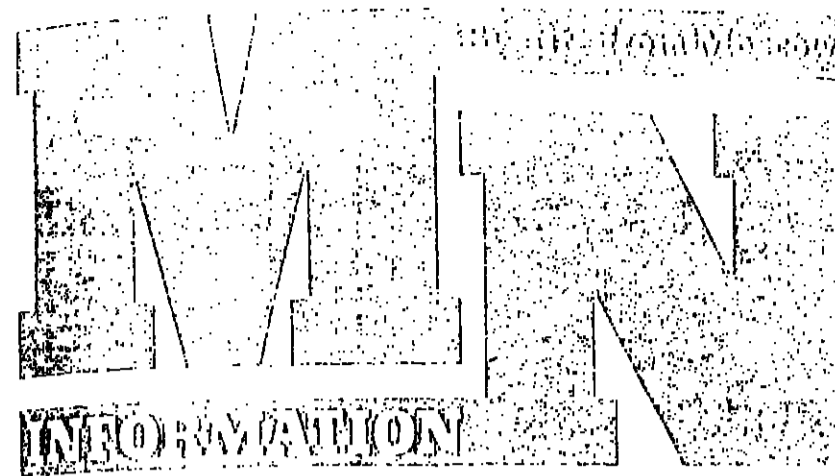
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Dmitry USTINOV: retribution will inevitably follow

Will the stationing of the new type of American nuclear weapons contribute towards peace in Europe, as the Washington administration tries to present it? We have only one answer—No.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, Minister of Defence of the USSR, said this at a friendship rally in Erfurt, the GDR.

In Dmitry Ustinov's words, the stationing of the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe is fraught with danger both for the USA and for its NATO allies.

In fact, the USA makes its NATO allies the target of the retaliatory nuclear strike and hostage to its nuclear strategy. Dmitry Ustinov reminded his listeners. This retaliatory blow may become the final one for most West European countries

in which the American nuclear weapons will be deployed. The Western states' governments should constantly bear this in mind. If people in Washington think that in reply to the use of Pershing and cruise missiles, we shall retaliate against West European targets only, then they are deeply misled, he stressed. Retribution will inevitably follow for the United States proper.

The "intermediate option" is a modification of the former American approach directed at stationing the American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe at any cost, emphasized Dmitry Ustinov. The basic sense of this proposal amounts to lessening by a certain number the approximately 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapons which the USSR has, while NATO's

(Continued on page 2)

The ball is in NATO's court

The socialist countries are awaiting a constructive response to their proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration and to the Soviet proposals of December 21, 1982. The solution of the problem of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe should exclude the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and secure the maintenance of a military and strategic balance at increasingly lower levels, says the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting of the Committee of Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers held in Prague.

It is noted in the document that there has been no progress at the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, which are being accompanied by preparations

for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The member-states of the Warsaw Treaty confirmed their desire for the complete removal from Europe of all nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical, and their readiness to work towards the achievement of such a goal. A major step in this direction would be drastic reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of equality and equal security.

The ministers expressed the hope that the NATO countries will adopt a constructive attitude to the conclusion of a treaty on

(Continued on page 2)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting, Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the long term energy programme of the USSR, elaborated on the basis of the decisions adopted at the 26th Party Congress and at subsequent Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The energy programme of the USSR is designed to ensure the solution to the country's basic strategic task of long term economic development which entails a structural, technological and managerial reshuffle of the country's economy with the purpose of accelerating the switch over to the intensive and energy saving path of development.

The programme has been elaborated taking into account calculations based on the principle indicators of the USSR's economic and social development for the period ending in the year 2000.

The energy programme of the USSR is aimed at improving the structure of the country's energy balance at achieving the faster development of the atomic power industry, including fast reactors, and at continuing the search for new energy sources. Measures are in hand for further increasing the volume of gas and oil production in Western Siberia and for providing for their transportation to the European part of the country; for ensuring a steady growth in the efficiency of the fuel-and-energy complex on the basis of the introduction of the latest scientific and technological achievements; and for the creation of a reliable system of saving energy and resources.

Also discussed at the meeting was the issue of honouring contractual obligations for the delivery of goods and of ministries, departments and enterprises bearing greater responsibility in this connection.

Proposals for the development of individual branches of the economy and of industrial regions requiring large capital investment were considered as was the timing of their introduction.

The further elaboration of the present law on labour collectives, and their being given a greater role in the running of factories, establishments and organizations were debated.

This picture was taken by our photographer Andrey Kayev at the international exhibition, "Machines and Equipment for the Manufacture of Vehicles — Transstroimash 83" which has opened in Moscow. For more on the exhibition, the Dial of its kind to have been held in this country, see page 7.



The meeting in Volgograd.

ANTI-WAR PROTEST IN VOLGOGRAD

Peace advocates at a recent anti war meeting in the Soviet city of Volgograd, on the Volga, vigorously protested against the militaristic policy being pursued by the US administration led by the president, and against its intention of deploying in Western Europe, primarily in West Germany, Pershing-2 missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Those taking part approved an appeal to peace advocates in West Germany and other European nations as well as the United States which reads, in part, as follows:

On behalf of the people of Volgograd, on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens who perished here on the banks of the Volga, while defending not just their home and Motherland but the whole of Europe from fascism, we issue this appeal: let us do all we can to avert another tragedy, which could be on a far more horrendous scale than before.

Peace champions, friends, we urge everyone of you, irrespective of your national affiliation and political conviction, social status and creed, to do everything within your power to advance our common goal — to defend peace and stave off nuclear disaster.

We are firmly convinced that if united peace-loving nations and peoples can stem the tide of armaments and safeguard peace on earth.

ZAIL SINGH ON INDIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

Delhi. The relations of close friendship between India and the Soviet Union are based on principles of equality, mutual respect and goodwill. Our friendship is steadily growing thanks to multilateral mutually profitable cooperation between the two countries, said Indian President Zail Singh addressing a ceremony in Delhi at which the new Soviet ambassador to India, V. Rykov, presented his credentials. The president had high praise for Soviet aid to India and described it as an important factor in bolstering the republic's economic independence. Our multilateral cooperation encompasses the most varied of areas, he stressed, at the time he emphasized.

Indian-Soviet relations are an important factor of peace and stability in world affairs, he concluded. Our nations share similar views on leading contemporary issues such as peace and disarmament, ecological and social progress, and the establishment of a new international economic order, he pointed out.



ARBITRARY ACTION BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES

The French authorities, without any grounds whatsoever, and resorting to clearly fabricated pretexts, have asked a number of members of the Soviet Embassy staff and of staff from other Soviet offices in France to leave the country. A rigorous protest over this

absolutely arbitrary decision has been made by the French authorities. By the Soviet Foreign Ministry and via the Soviet Embassy in Paris it was stressed that responsibility for the consequences on Soviet French relations lies with those who have ordered and implemented the operation.

Mauno Koivisto on Soviet-Finnish treaty

Helsinki. The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty, in its version of 35 years, is a well-balanced document, said Mauno Koivisto, President of Finland, speaking on Finnish radio and TV on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the treaty. None of its provisions have lost their

significance. Not one article of the 1948 Treaty can be deleted or its significance belittled.

This is why, he continued, we have to discuss the question of when we should put forward a proposal for extending this treaty and for what length of time.

Appeal by Sam Nujoma

Paris. An appeal to the French government to stop all cooperation with the racist regime in Pretoria has been made by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation, Franco-Presse reports.

France is one of South Africa's most active partners in different areas, particularly in the military sphere. The South African army arsenals mainly consist of French weapons and equipment supplied to the apartheid regime in violation of

the international embargo. French participation in the building of an independent nuclear potential for the South African regime is a cause of great concern on the African continent. French firms have given Pretoria assistance in the construction of the Koeberg atomic power project, by supplying two atomic reactors. According to the world campaign opposed to military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, these reactors may be used in the manufacture of nuclear arms

Pastoral message on war and peace

Washington. The American Catholic bishops have vigorously opposed to the arms race, which is one of the great curses of mankind, says the final draft of their pastoral message on war and peace.

The final draft of the document adopted late last year by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops declared "immoral" the key points of the White House's nuclear strategy and a "deadly sin" the nuclear war deemed possible by the Reagan administration in various variants — from "limited" to "protracted". Such a stand by the American top Catholics clearly angered the Washington administration.

Pressure from the administration, however, was of no avail. The final draft of the pastoral message contains all the basic provisions of the two former variants.

The bishops have urged the administration to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is known, last year the Soviet Union made such a pledge unilaterally. The draft also calls for an agreement limiting tests, and the production

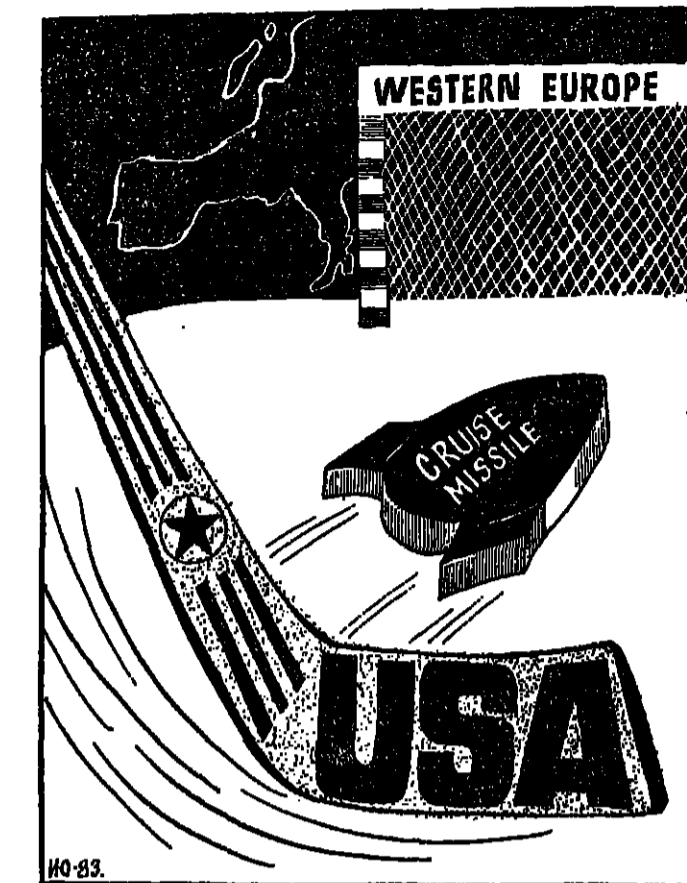
and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems. In addition it appeals for a comprehensive agreement completely banning nuclear tests.

Dmitry USTINOV: RETRIBUTION WILL INEVITABLY FOLLOW

(Continued from page 1)

1,000 similar weapons would be increased by that very number. Marshal Ustinov also gave an evaluation of the space and ABM defence systems about which Reagan had spoken.

In reality this would be not a



Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

THE BALL IS IN NATO'S COURT

(Continued from page 1)

the mutual renunciation of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO members;

- declared the need to initiate without further delay negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military expenditure;
- redrew attention to their proposal for breaking

through the deadlock at the Vienna negotiations on reduction in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and

- expressed themselves in favour of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe,

about an "automatic escalation" of possible military conflict in Asia—nothing short of the use of nuclear weapons at the discretion of the American high command.

This is why we need the missiles deployed in the Asian part of the USSR—we need them to give us a measure of security, Andrei Gromyko said. Significantly enough, we are talking of missiles aimed on Soviet territory — unlike the American ones deployed in military bases thousands of miles away from the United States proper.

As for the countries which now host American military bases and stockpiles of American nuclear weapons and carriers, one thing is clear — they have all become nuclear hostages of the United States with all the consequences ensuing from such a position.

I do not think that given an all-out nuclear missile conflict we would have time to determine whether the missiles were fired against the Soviet Union with the full knowledge of the government of a given state or whether the issue were still on the agenda of the parliament of a legislative assembly of a respective nation. Naturally enough, one is no doubt as to what the effects of such a conflict could be.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRENADA

Washington. The United States is preparing for a large-scale invasion of Grenada by armed mercenaries to overthrow the progressive regime led by its Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The invasion may begin in matter of days, said Grenada's Foreign Minister Union White-man.

Addressing the Organization of American States, he said, among other things, that since the Reagan administration let come to power, the United States had launched a subversive campaign against Grenada resorting to all means at its disposal. Its American actions represent a direct threat to our state and to the entire region. The US administration has rejected all our proposals for a constructive dialogue. In August 1981, the CIA devised a plan for military intervention on the island. We have substantial evidence that the conspiracy to overthrow the revolutionary government of Grenada is approaching a climax, he said.

PIERRE MAUROY'S AUSTERITY MEASURES

Paris. The French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has presented to the National Assembly a new government economic programme providing for a number of austerity measures.

According to the government, these are to help bring down the rate of inflation and reduce the balance of trade deficit which last year was in excess of 92 thousand million francs and also to mitigate the consequences of the recent devaluation of the franc. In order to achieve these aims, the government has decided to raise the price of gas and electricity, and to make substantial increases in direct and indirect taxation. Presenting the programme to the Assembly, Mr Mauroy admitted that the measures to put the economy on the road to recovery could make it difficult to combat unemployment, with two million people in the country now out of work.

GREECE AND NATO

Athens. Greece will only take a limited part in the spring manoeuvres which NATO is to hold in the East Mediterranean under the code names of Distant Force-83 and Distant Force-84.

According to a spokesman for the Greek Defence Ministry, the military and political leadership of the country has decided to take part in only one of the exercises, making available to NATO the Greek torpedo boat "Tombas".

The Distant Force manoeuvre is to be held in the Aegean between April 24 and May 16. As for the Distant Force exercise scheduled for the last week of May, Greece has decided to withhold its troops because of disagreement with its "partners".

CHURCH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANTWERP

A Russian Orthodox Church delegation has left Moscow for Antwerp to attend a religious colloquium with representatives of the Catholic Church. The delegation is headed by Metropolitan Krutitsky and Kaluzhsky, member of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church. The following subjects are to be discussed on the colloquium: theological, dogmatic, moral, problems relating to human rights, disarmament and the participation of church in the solution of these issues.

A repetition of the tragedy of Sabra and Chatila. Thus is described the barbaric crime perpetrated by the Israelis in the cities of the West Bank where the Zionists used nerve gas against the population causing mass poisonings.

In the photo: an Israeli patrol in the cordoned off area of Nabulus.

Photo AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

© "Neo-nazis will not get into parliament" is the slogan of the Austrian anti-fascists and democrats, who have launched a nationwide movement against the nomination of right-wing extremist groups for the April 24 parliamentary elections.

© In Kinshasa, Israel and Zaïre have signed a number of agreements to "expand technical cooperation". These documents supplement the recently concluded treaty under which Israel is to train and equip Zaïrean Army.

© A demand to extend the agreement on "voluntary restriction" on exports of Japanese cars to the United States was made by Sam M. Gibbons, Chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on trade at a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shimizue Aso.

NAZI CRIMINAL AT LARGE

Paris. Yet another war criminal responsible for the murder and deportation of thousands of Frenchmen is still at large thanks to the intervention of the American special services. He is Fritz Murschke who over a number of years was a Gestapo chief in Orleans. Journalists from the French television company France Régions 3 have taken candid camera shots of a meeting with the criminal who now lives in Frankfurt on the Main, West Germany.

Murschke, who was sentenced to death in 1953 in France, is editor of the leading West German law magazine. In 1976, he was found by Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, two lawyers, who dedicated themselves to searching out and exposing Nazi criminals. They handed the results of their investigation to the Frankfurt Prosecutor's office, and Murschke was "punished" by being made to retire.

PEOPLE

In Chicago, Illinois, the trial has come to an end of Roy Williams, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and of his aides who have been found guilty of corruption, financial machinations and of criminal ties with the mafia.

The investigation established that the Labour union boss had attempted to bribe former Sena for G. Kennon to get the latter's support in Congress for various deals. He was shameless in plundering the union treasury, using workers' money for personal profit.

It was also found that throughout his entire career Williams maintained close links with the mafia. He used these links to get rid of his rivals and to curb the union. He employed its services in Kansas City trying to silence local union member J. Henderson who interfered with Williams' criminal dealings. An armed attack was undertaken against Henderson from which he escaped unhurt, while another union member, Floyd Hayes, was killed in Kansas City in 1964.

Williams' machinations aroused public indignation and finally the union boss was brought to justice. He and his aides have been sentenced to long terms in jail.



Unacceptable agree.txt

Athens. "Cooperation and good relations cannot be one-way streets", the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu told a delegation of US Congressmen explaining his country's position in the North Atlantic bloc. The delegation were members of the House of Representatives commission on armed forces. Commenting upon NATO intentions of creating a new regional headquarters in Larissa, in Central Greece, Andreas Papandreu said they cannot be realized since the present government regards as "substantially unacceptable" the agreement by which several years ago the country again became a member of NATO.

Science and technology

ROBOT-TAILORS

Japan has started the production of computer-operated robots with electronic vision which automatically cut and sew clothes all on their own. Clothes factories are now being designed to be staffed exclusively by robots.

LASER MELTS BLOOD CLOTS

A novel way of treating arterial sclerosis has been suggested by the American doctor Garret Lee. His method is based on the use of a laser beam and light guide.

During an experiment, a rabbit had light guide inserted into a clogged artery. When acted upon by a laser beam, the blood clot melted like butter.

At present, the technology for the operation is being perfected, and Lee believes that in a few years the method could be used to treat people.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

A major burial ground dating to the Ancient Kingdom (4th-3rd millennium B.C.) has been found in the oasis of Dakhla by a group of French archaeologists excavating in Egypt.

In the tomb of a local ruler a large quantity of golden objects, earthenware, marble utensils and other household items were found.

Theft of the century?

London. The largest robbery in British history has taken place here. According to the "Daily Mirror", six armed men burst into the Security Express building, a company specialising in the transportation of large sums of money, and forced watchmen to open the safes by

threatening them with firearms. The criminals made off with the huge sum of 7 million pounds sterling.

The "Daily Express" reminds its readers that to date the largest robbery had been in 1963 when about 2.6 million pounds sterling were stolen from a post train.

OF INTEREST

Club to protect mothers-in-law

A club for the protection of mothers-in-law has been set up in Argentina. Only those men who are on perfect terms with their mothers-in-law can become members. On the other hand, husbands mistreated by their wives have a club of their own, appropriately called "The Outlets", which is nearly a hundred years old. Although there is no shortage of neglected husbands, its membership now only amounts to a few hundred ex-

battered spouses. A recent meeting was attended by only twenty men. The real aim: apologetic telegrams: "Sorry, can't make it. Wife's object".

Thieves and snakes

Nowadays not every Brazilian pickpocket dares to pick his hand into a woman's handbag. In Brazil have begun carrying miniature snakes in their handbags. True, the snakes are not real, but they are made of plastic. They are supposed to be very venomous, and they are also very effective in scaring thieves. The snakes are sold in small shops for a few hundred en-

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHO NEEDS THE 'INTERIM SOLUTION'?

It is no accident that the "Interim solution" proposed by President Reagan was made just before Easter. The timing, however, did not make it more truthful, says Valentin Folin, a political observer, writing in IZVESTIA. Like the "zero option" American style, it is aimed at upsetting the existing equilibrium, at ensuring American military superiority and at attaining "a position from strength" on which the Americans intend to build their relations with the USSR.

It will be clear to any sober-minded person that no responsible government leaders would accept a settlement which establishes advantageous security for the opposite side to the detriment of their own country, stresses Folin.

It cannot, and will not accept an agreement in which the calculation of the existing weapons systems is based on a search for superiority rather than on objective criteria. There will be no agreement, if this agreement artificially excludes many hundreds of nuclear carrying nuclear weapons. Anyone who links the scale of the further militarization of Western Europe with Soviet defence measures in the Far East must have lost all sense of proportion and reality. This country will not accept proposals which give the West a 2.5:1 superiority in nuclear warheads.

REASONING BEHIND ISRAEL'S 'PREVENTIVE' STRIKE

Israel is openly engaging in military preparations against Syria. Why in Tel Aviv, bent on expanding its supremacy in the Middle East, preparing its next blow against this Arab country? A political observer writing in the newspaper HADOT believes that the first and foremost reason is that Damascus is a serious obstacle standing in the way of the annexation plans of the Israeli leaders. Israel intends to break Syria and to force it to give up its counteraction against the expansion of imperialism and Zionism. Israel is not alone in its designs. It is hardly accident that the anti-Syrian military hysteria, which is fanned up by Tel Aviv, is accompanied by an expansion of political, economic and military and from the United States. This year, Washington is allocating 2.5 thousand million dollars to support its ally. A sweeping programme has been agreed upon for military deliveries of arms including modern fighter bombers. A decision has been taken to supply the Israeli military with 200 Stinger missiles.

THE BOOMERANG EFFECT

Expanding the Pentagon's attempts to justify equipping the US Army with a new arsenal of chemical weapons, P. Akh-mov writes as follows in IZVESHENIYA GAZETA:

The lessons of past wars are that excessive increases in the arsenals of chemical weapons will inevitably enhance the risk of a chemical war breaking out. This is exactly what happened in Vietnam. The use of herbicides to destroy all vegetation in that country was presented by American propaganda as a good action, aimed at preserving American lives. Not only did thousands of Vietnamese die as a result, American soldiers also fell victims to toxic substances.

The only sensible approach to the prevention of the danger looming large over mankind is to achieve an international agreement to ban or destroy all chemical weapons.

For this to be attained the United States has to play a constructive part in the negotiations in the Disarmament Committee, and not look for any external evidence of the alleged Soviet use of toxic agents, a search which smacks of propaganda gimmickry.

CHILEAN JUNTA IN CRISIS

Writing in PRAVDA on the massive unrest among the Chilean working people, Mikhail Kalashnikov stresses that such violent disturbances have not been seen in the country since Pinochet came to power. The author thinks that this is but a backlash against the stifling atmosphere of political oppression which has been gripping Chile for the past nine years as well as the disastrous state of the country's economy dominated by international monopolies. The economic impasse, which cannot be reversed even by lavish aid from the International Monetary Fund, is a serious threat to Pinochet's political position, Kalashnikov points out.

Two years ago Pinochet used terror and fraud to "win" a referendum which secured him the presidential office until 1989, but few people now believe he will be able to cling to power this long. All indications are that the fascist experiment in Chile, which took the lives of 30,000 patriots, is nearing its end, Kalashnikov emphasises.

HERITAGE PRESERVED

Managua. An old castle on the shores of the Rio-San-Juan on Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica will soon take on a new lease of life for the Nicaraguan government has decided to restore this historical monument built by Spanish conquistadors in the 17th century and partially destroyed by British Admiral Nelson when he attempted to invade Nicaragua.

The castle is to become a museum and historical centre. The law on the protection of the national cultural and historical heritage, passed last year by the State Council of the Republic, is an important milestone in Nicaraguan life.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE BIGGEST ATOMIC POWER PROJECT IN THE USSR, BEING BUILT IN LENINGRAD, WILL SUPPLY HEATING AND HOT WATER TO A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 40,000 INHABITANTS. Construction work has started on the heating supplies system which will use heat arising as a by-product of the station. This country is working on a whole series of such projects for centralized heating and hot water supplies for industrialized centres which are distant from sources of natural fuel.

● FLOCKS OF MIGRATING BIRDS HAVE BEEN PUT ROUND-THE-CLOCK OBSERVATION BY ORNITHOLOGISTS IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLICS. The main route for the yearly migration of European birds lies over this area and a system of reserves has been set up along the length of the route. During this year's migration, scientists will ring hundreds of thousands of birds, which will allow them to ascertain their routes of migration. This work is of great importance, especially in relation to efforts to make flight paths safe for airlines.

● FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER, SPRING WINDS WILL NOT AFFECT THE SHIFTING SANDS IN THE DESERT OF MUYNKUM IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE EAST OF THE SOVIET UNION. SETTING THEM IN MOTION. The sands have now been reinforced by a forest strip 500 kilometres long planted along the edge of the barman dunes. The establishment of forest strips is envisaged under a long-term programme for the protection of fields and orchards in the Kazakh Republic from winds and dust storms.

● IN RUSTAVELI, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN GEORGIA, CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS STARTED ON A RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR 30,000 PEOPLE. The architects responsible for the development have taken into account the climatic conditions in the Caucasus and thus, the houses will have summer terraces on the rooftops.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHERE THE SUBOTNIK MONEY GOES

On Saturday, April 16, tens of millions of Soviet people will work voluntarily without pay on their day off, writes AGITATOR magazine. Such traditional subbotniks are held annually to mark Lenin's birthday.

On this day those who produce goods of material value come to their usual jobs. Office workers, students, schoolchildren, housewives and pensioners tidy up streets and neighbourhoods.

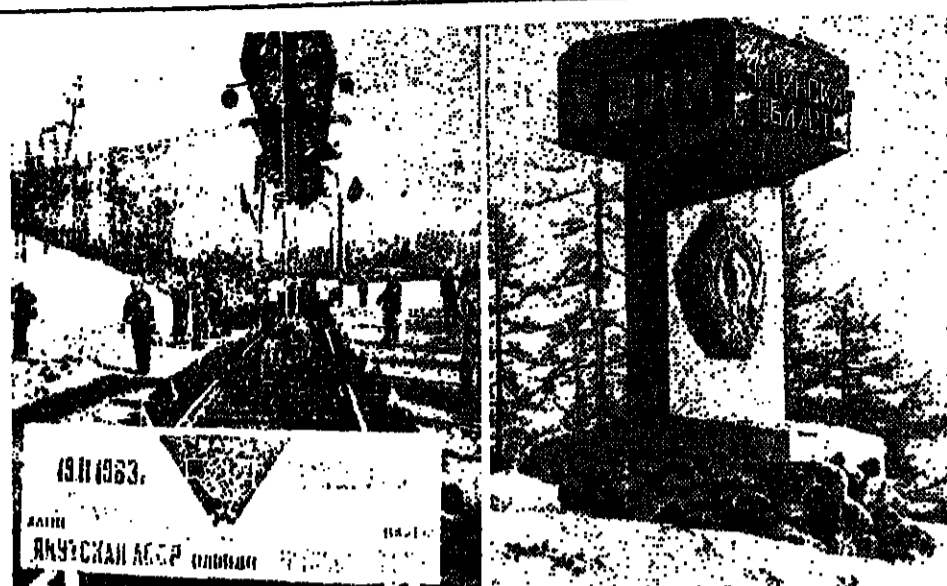
Last year over 155 million people took part, 100 million rubles were contributed to state funds and industrial production worth over 900 million rubles were manufactured.

Where does the money which is earned during the subbotnik and given voluntarily to the state treasury go?

The money, stresses the magazine, goes for the social needs of the Soviet people. It was used to build the all-Union cancer and heart centres, hospitals, schools, resorts for mothers and their children.

CONTROLLING IRRIGATION IN KIRGHIZIA

Millions of hectares of farm land are being irrigated in this country. A considerable share of such lands are found in Central Asia, which badly need precipitation, especially during the hot summer. But there is quite a lot of water in this area, stored in the glaciers of the great mountain range around Central Asia, which feeds the rivers running into canals in the valleys. As soon as snow and ice thaw, water level in the canals rises, and it recedes when the temperature goes down in the



Several months ago the stillness of the impassable taiga was broken by helicopters only. But the BAM rails have been laid to reach the shores of the taiga Khan River, bordering between the Autonomous Republic of Yakutia and the Chita Region. A monument has been put up to mark the achievement.

BAM's final leg under construction

The autumn of 1984 will be the time for an event which will certainly become an important in Siberian history: trains will start running along the entire stretch of the Baikal-Amur Railway between Ust-Kut and Khatanga on the Amur more than 3,000 kilometres away.

Less than 500 kilometres in the taiga remain for builders to overcome in order to join the rails of the western and central sections. The last leg is the most difficult one, with steep climbs and slopes (including the Udokan Pass which is BAM's highest point — 1,337 metres above sea level), marshy valleys of the rivers Chera, Ikhyia, and Sakukan, with the ice of the mountain river Murud and a tunnel to be cut through the Kodar Ridge. In all 274 bridges and several hydraulic structures will have to be built.

The Baikal-Amur Railway differs from other railways not only because of its difficult geolog-

ical zone with permafrost, earthquake hazards, thermal waters and harsh climate in which the temperature drops down to minus 60°C. The project is unusual in that it will open a great future for a huge region — the land between Baikal and the Amur River. The surrounding area is estimated at 1.5 million square kilometres, which is comparable to the entire territory of Western Europe. Here there are considerable resources of timber and coal, and promising deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Industries will spring up here.

The development programme for the Baikal-Amur Railway zone has international impact too. In the first place it will increase the capacity of the "continental bridge" between Europe and South-East Asia. Moreover, the products of East and West Siberian industries will acquire a greater share in Soviet Union's export-import operations.

Electronics in ports

Electronics has come to help in the operations of the Far Eastern Vostochny port where a single automatic control system has been commissioned for the entire transport junction. Vostochny's annual cargo turnover is about 4 million tonnes. Several hundred containers arrive here every day, apart from other train cars. The electronic system easily handles this volume. It performs 70 different operations. It assigns the terminal and floor number for the con-

tainer. When the operator dials the container number, the driver is given its location immediately.

The computer also takes care of expedient cargo handling in other ports too. With that purpose in view, it determines the cargo location in the hold or on deck.

The port is now 98 per cent automated by operations.

mountains. Scientists had to find a way to regulate the water supply. To solve the problem, writes PRAVDA, water specialists in Kirghizia, Republic in Central Asia) used automatic equipment. The main elements of the automatic system are pneumatic hydraulic gates, which regulate the water level in the very great (1.5 centimetres). The device, without man's help, protects the canals from overflowing by channelling surplus water to stand-by reservoirs. The system has been successfully tested at the Ak-Bashi Canal. The automatic system is now being used not only in Kirghizia, but in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and at the Saratov irrigation system.

SCIENCE — FOR STEELMAKERS

Last year, 147 million tonnes of steel were produced in this country, one-third of that sum was made in the USSR, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. But still this is not enough. What is the answer? One way, of course, is to increase the production capacities, to produce more and more steel. But intensified production alone is hardly likely to solve the problem. Science offers another method — a sharp increase in the quality of all the steel, so that less and less of it will be required, while it would serve longer and be more reliable.

The task seemed simple at first glance: turning an ordinary steel into an alloyed one. High-quality steel now has a minimum of 2 to 3 per cent of alloy. There are also steels in which additives make up as much as half of the mass. For some products this is inadmissible, but for others it is essential. In such a case the steel would cost as much as gold.

This is why the research aimed at improving the qual-

ity of steel is conducted in many places in this country, particularly in the Urals. The essence of the proposals for alloying is the following: it turns out that steel quality can be improved by decreasing the addition of ferro-alloys by one hundred times. The process is called microalloying. There is no doubt about it: the new method is promising.

TUNDRA: WORRIES AND OPTIMISM

According to the prevailing opinion it will take 30 or even 100 years to restore the damage to the tundra cover, which is holding up the rates of economic development in this extremely rich region.

Our Institute, writes Alexander Umykhin, head of the geology department at the Pechora Oil and Gas Research Institute in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA DUSTRIYA, has disproved this view. We have analysed the results of economic activity over a number of years to twelve years. Our preliminary but nonetheless confident conclusion is as follows: even less time is needed to restore itself we thought before. The period ranges between 3 and 5 years, with the maximum of five years, depending on the type of tundra. The yellow-bush tundra recovers the fastest, while lichen cover is the most vulnerable.

This scientific optimism sounds somewhat sensational. It is all the more important. The exploitation of the country's raw material base is moving further and further north, as far north as the tundra. It is now the European part of the USSR tundra zone (the part of the USSR tundra zone which is not part of the ASSR and the Nenets National Area) which has been over 20 off and some dozen gas deposits have already been discovered there. Oil fields and gas fields, other valuable mineral deposits have also been found.

HOUSING IN LATVIA

Several hundred families in Daugavpils, a large industrial centre in the Soviet Baltic Republic of Latvia, recently moved into flats on a new housing estate. Once building is complete on the estate all city residents will have been rehoused.

The new district, providing housing for 40,000 people, is one of many in the city. The blocks of flats are situated in a green zone. A school, sports and shopping centres are also being built in the area.

The present rate of housing construction in Daugavpils is unprecedented in the history of the 400-year-old city.

Although the modern concrete flats now being constructed cannot be compared with the wooden houses, rent there, as everywhere in the USSR, has remained unchanged for many decades. Rent and payments for communal services amount to an average of five per cent of the incomes of a factory or office worker's family.

AGROCOMPLEX IN DESERT

The Kazandzhik steppe in western Turkmenia, in Gerd Asia, is now becoming a flourishing oasis as land improvers workers put to the plow a tract of 300 hectares.

The creation of a new zone in the 1,100 km Karakum Desert is part of a programme to opening up the desert, and promote intensive development of former wasteland areas now the site of new agro-industries such as cotton-raising, viticulture, horticulture and fodder production. The speed up land-improvement schemes and set up new housing zones.

Close to the plantations created by the Karakum Canal are sheepfolds and pig-breeding farms.

Now there are 17 agro-industrial centres in the zone, all participating actively in the development of the Food Programme. This year they will settle another 11,000 hectares of Karakum virgin lands.

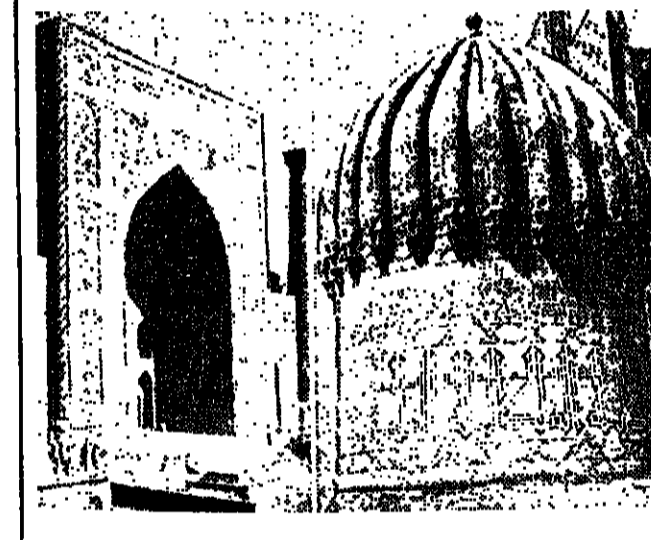
HOME NEWS

Places to visit



Registan is young again

In 1417-1420 Ulughbeg, the grandson of Timur, being both ruler and scholar, built a university on a sandy hill in his capital, Mavera-un-nahr. It is known now as the "medreseh" and named after him.



Exactly 200 years later, the Samarkand ruler, Yalangtash erected a stone "mirror" of the masterpiece opposite it (same portal, same minarets on the sides). Only it was still larger in size and was named as the "building with lions". Another ten years later, as it having joined the two buildings, a great mosque was built between them, a strikingly luxurious building called Tilakari. That was how the unique architectural ensemble of Registan came to be (top photo). It unites the beauty of the masterpieces that have been preserved till our time: Chupan-Ali, Shah-Zindeh, Bibi-Khanum, and Gur-Amir.

Samarkand residents, guests, and tourists can now see the medieval architectural ensemble of Registan in its original condition due to the work done by the restorers.

MINIATURE BOOKS

Odesa University research library boasts a unique collection of miniature books by the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, featuring rarities ranging from the first edition of the poet's works put out over a hundred years ago to the miniature collection "My Thoughts" released last year.

Special interest is attached to a collection of poems banned by tsarist censorship and secretly published in 1878 in Geneva. It contains 20 poems, some of them issued for the first time. The miniature "Lyrics" collection, issued in 1936, was timed to coincide with 150th birth anniversary of the illustrious poet.

NEW HOME FOR FUR-SEALS

A batch of fur-seals from the Sea of Okhotsk has been brought to Lianozors that Russia, herself, was singing — Gellina Ulanova's words about the great Russian singer, are to be seen on the stands of an exhibition celebrating the 110th anniversary of Chaliapin's birth which opened recently at the Glinka Museum of Musical Culture in Moscow.

On view are many portraits of the singer in various roles, rare family and group photographs, old posters and programmes relating to his appearances on three continents: Moscow and Petersburg, London and Paris, New York and Osaka.

A PRESERVE ON LAKE LADOGA

The Valsam Archipelago in Lake Ladoga is to become an historical, architectural and natural preserve.

Its vegetation, unusual for northern areas and the fantastic forms of rock soils plus its architecture which has been taking shape over hundreds of years have all made the Valsam islands a very attractive place for holiday-makers and travellers.

The Voskresensky Hermitage which rises above the waters of Lake Ladoga has become the home of a tourist centre whose services will include various exhibitions explaining the area's history and nature. A tourist complex catering for 250-300

people is to be set up in the winter holiday inn.

The excursion routes across the preserve will make it possible for the tourists to familiarize themselves with its unique nature and with the interesting architectural monuments.

In the preserve scientists plan to revive what used to be fruit orchards and a medicinal herb garden, as well as the fir-tree glades which have suffered from natural disasters.

One of the complicated tasks here is to restore the historical and architectural complex which has suffered considerable damage.

Science and technology

CYBERNETICISTS COOPERATE

It is important for an actor, lawyer, or teacher to know whether their vocal cords could sustain a lot of speech stress. Researchers at the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute together with GDR engineers came up with a cybernetic machine which helps doctors accurately forecast any change in a patient's voice with the passage of time. The invention was tested with good results in a clinic and is now in commercial production in the GDR.

This is just one instance of the fruitful cooperation of scientists from fraternal countries in biomedical cybernetics. Leningrad and Dresden specialists are developing equipment and methods for medical diagnostics and computer information processing. Soviet and Bulgarian experts are working on electronic units for forecasting patients' conditions.

CLIMATE OF THE PAST AND FORECASTS FOR THE FUTURE

A 30-metre well was drilled as high as 1,700 m on an ice plateau of the Mt. Caucasus range. This was the work of a group of researchers at a laboratory of Moscow State University studying avalanches and mud slides. Their goal is to obtain a map of the climate of past epochs.

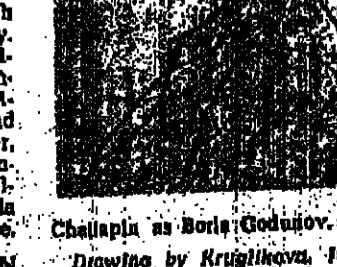
Man is ascending the mountains and is ever more vigorously tapping their natural riches. Large engineering projects are being built there with a service life of between 100 and 200 years. In the mountains, interaction between such projects and nature has a rather strained character. A dam or a plant has to be able to withstand avalanches, mud slides or even glaciers which have remained dormant for centuries. The research of past anomalies and the climate of the early ages enables engineering geographers to make fairly accurate forecasts for the future.

Depending on the reliability of the forecast, millions and millions of rubles in building anti-avalanche and anti-mud-slide projects can be saved or lost.

Work on establishing the interrelationship between climate and the condition of glaciers is under way in the USSR in the Caucasus, Kirghizia, the north European part of the country, and Eastern Siberia.

The implementation of the slogan "Health for all by the year 2000" does not mean, of course, that in the 21st century people will no longer fall ill. It is quite possible that even by then the health services and medical science will not be omnipotent, but this highly humanitarian slogan proclaimed by the World Health Organization directs mankind to cooperate in the name of peace and to achieve improvements in conditions of life for people on earth.

The USSR Ministry of Public Health maintains links with more than 70 states. We give considerable help to developing countries in the setting up of their health services. The work done by Soviet doctors abroad has won them gratitude from the governments and peoples of many countries.



Chaliapin as Boris Godunov. Drawing by Krupnikova, 1900.

VIEWPOINT

Health for everyone



Sergel BURENKOV, USSR Minister of Public Health

"Health for all: the countdown has started!" — is the motto of World Health Day.

The countdown refers to the strategic programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) as formulated in the year 2000 — very important, and, at the same time, complicated task. However, with the acceleration of progress in science and technology and the successes attained in medical science, this goal is quite attainable. Let us recall a relatively recent precedent — the successful worldwide campaign to eliminate smallpox. In order to accomplish this goal, the country gave WHO 1.5 thousand million doses of smallpox vaccine. Other states also contributed to the campaign. As a result smallpox no longer exists anywhere in the world.

This is a great victory. Today there are other programmes carried out under WHO auspices. They are concerned with malnutrition, protection of the environment, setting up health services and other problems. The fight against cardiovascular diseases and cancer continues.

The Soviet Union possesses the necessary material and technical basis for its health services. The USSR Constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to the protection of his health, and this is ensured by the state. Today the health of the Soviet people is protected by more than six million medical personnel. One million are doctors, while nearly three million have a secondary medical education. Nearly one-third of all the doctors in the world are Soviet.

A characteristic feature of the Soviet health system is the emphasis on outpatient services. This country has more than 30 outpatient clinics which treat 80 per cent of all cases. An independent cardiological service has been set up, headed by the All-Union Research Centre. We also have cancer treatment services and an efficient system for mother and child care.

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ENTERTAINMENT

COOPERATION MEANS PROGRESS

A recent press conference in Moscow was devoted to cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

Yuri Barabash, First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, described the cultural contacts and exchange the Soviet Union conducts with 100 countries. Such contacts, embracing practically all areas of the arts, are developed on a particular active basis with the socialist countries. More than 60 developing nations now have agreements on science and cultural cooperation with the USSR.

Particular emphasis is placed on cultural links with India and this will continue to be the case, said Yuri Barabash. Last year, he recalled, the ballet company from the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre toured India. In addition a whole series of exhibitions of the works of Indian artists were shown at Soviet museums.

SOFRONOV IN THE GDR

Anatoly Sofronov's play "A Heart Operation" has been a great success at the People's Theatre in Rostock. The GDR press has noted the contemporary appeal of this play, about a surgeon who speaks out for socialist morals.

I think the actors have given a very accurate portrayal of the heroes, says Sofronov. The production is characterized by its psychological truth while the scenery is marvellous.

"A Heart Operation" is by no means the first play by Sofronov to be staged at Rostock. There have already been productions of his "Strange Doctor", "A Million for a Smile", and "The Moscow Character".

Winners of two competitions announced



Irina Oliyeva, Variety Artists' Competition winner.

The winners of two competitions, held recently in Moscow, have been announced.

The 7th All-Union Competition of Variety Artists attracted young competitors from all over the country. Upwards of 250 numbers, selected at previews in the constituent republics, were shown during the three rounds of the competition.

The competition which covered all genres of show business revealed a host of new names and talent, said Yan Frankel, the composer and chairman of the jury. The following showed themselves to be artists of the very highest calibre: the singers I. Oliyeva (Moscow) and N. Rozhkova (Kiev); A. Borovik and B. Opletayev, representing the variety-circus genre; dancers V. and M. Skizhenok; N. Shifrin, a reciter; and the Ensemble of Folk Music, led by V. Nazarov, from Moscow. They all won first prizes and the title of competition laureate. Competitors from Minsk and Tbilisi, Tallinn and Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad and Kishinev, Vilnius and

Yerevan and other towns carried off the second and third prizes. Sixty competitors drawn from nearly all the constituent republics — conductors of symphonic music and of opera, teachers and students from music colleges — took part in the 5th All-Union Competition of Conductors. In accordance with a Ministry of Culture decision, this year the



Gintaras Rinkovicius, Conductors' Competition winner.

age limit for competitors was raised from 35 to 40. The competition was held in three rounds plus a final stage.

Our requirements are very high, said chairman of the jury Yuri Simonov. It was decided not to award first prize. The second prize was won by three conductors — Gintaras Rinkovicius (Vilnius), Ravil Martynov (Leningrad) and Igor Golovchik (Yaroslavl).

We will be keeping our eye on these new names.

Photos by Gennady Dubetkovsky and Konstantin Kokoshkin

SOVIET-FRENCH LINKS IN THE WORLD OF CINEMA

The seventh session of the mixed Soviet-French commission on cooperation in cinematography has met in Paris to formulate and sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in this field for the next two years.

The two sides exchanged information on the state of cinema art in their countries and expressed readiness to promote bilateral cooperation in this area, specifically in joint productions, film exchange, improvement of equipment and techniques, research into theory and history of film, exchange in 1983-84 of Weeks of Soviet Films in France and French Films in the USSR and the holding of film retrospectives.

TASHKENT: LITERARY RECITALS IN MEMORY OF KHAMZA

Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, was recently the venue for traditional literary recitals in memory of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature Khamza Khakim-zade Niyoz. Currently this country is celebrating the 94th anniversary of his birth.

He was born in 1889 in the village of Shakhimardan, near the town of Khamza named in his memory.

In his poetry Khamza castigates the social inequality of bourgeois society as well as reflecting the traditional image of unshared love. Active in the revolutionary struggle in Central Asia, he was killed by counter-revolutionaries in 1929. He was the author of the first Uzbek Soviet play, "Rich Landowner and Poor Labourer". Also popular is his play, "Tricks of Malisara".

Khamza enriched the classic Oriental poetic form — *anor* — by the techniques of folk verse (*barmak*). He is widely known not just as a poet, but also as a composer and for his work in the theatre. The Uzbek Academic Drama Theatre in Tashkent was named after him.

WHAT'S ON!

April 9-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 9 (mat), 10 (mat), 11 — Variety Concerts. 9 (eve) — Slonimsky, "Icarus" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 9 (mat) — A Concert. 10 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet). 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin". Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 10 (mat) — Zhubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). 10 (eve) — Pugni, Glazov, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet). 11 — Tainisadze, "Rivarez" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 (mat), 10 (mat) — Feltsman, "An Old Comedy". 9 (eve) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 10 (eve) — Feltsman, "Let the Guitar Play". 11 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

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BUSINESS

Transstrolmash-83

NEVER BEFORE IN MOSCOW



An International exhibition, "Machines and Equipment for the Manufacture of Vehicles — Transstrolmash-83" has opened at the Krasnaya Pressya Exhibition Complex, in Moscow. About 200 firms and organizations from 16 countries and West Berlin are taking part.

The exhibition features new types of machines and equipment for the manufacture of all sorts of vehicles, as well as technological equipment for the production of construction materials and structures.

Among the exhibits are tunnelling shields and associated equipment manufactured by the companies of Wirth (FRG), Furukawa (Japan), Tampella-Tamrock (Finland), Atlas Copco (Sweden) and others. There is a variety of concrete pumps on view from the firms of Sialke, Schwing and Stetter (FRG).



Mezhnigra: 60 years on world market

More than a thousand firms and publishers in 140 countries cooperate with the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International Book) which is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

Our association sells to and buys from other countries books, periodicals, postage stamps and records, said Yuri Leonov, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's General Director in an interview to an MNI correspondent. Mezhnigra's export catalogue contains titles in Russian and other languages of the USSR peoples and in almost fifty foreign languages.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand roubles. Today, it

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 277 thousand roubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries trying to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

should further develop economic ties with socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union, noted the Vice-President of the Italian firm of Raduga S.A., Cesare Camba. That is why our company plays an active part in practically all the major exhibitions held in the USSR. "The economic war" which the United States is trying to impose on Europe will not lead anywhere. We are for peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation and for the development of business links with all countries.

As nowhere else in the world, the Soviet Union provides us with opportunities for the development of new technologies, for in your country large-scale cooperation is possible.

Our only regret is that the Italian Government has not fully appreciated the importance of links with the USSR. Inflation and unemployment are no joke. The development of trade with the Soviet Union will help our country to solve a number of major economic problems.

Transstrolmash-83 was organized at the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction. The accelerated development of the transport construction industry in the USSR prompted the Ministry in the venture. The increasing scale of the projects being undertaken in this country and the fact that they are cited more and more often in areas having complex geological, natural and climatic conditions, presenting a challenge to engineering, demands an intensive development of machines and technologies. Though the Soviet Union is fully capable of meeting these challenges on its own, the best way of achieving such goals is by expanding international cooperation.

Viktor YEVKIN

Contacts and contracts

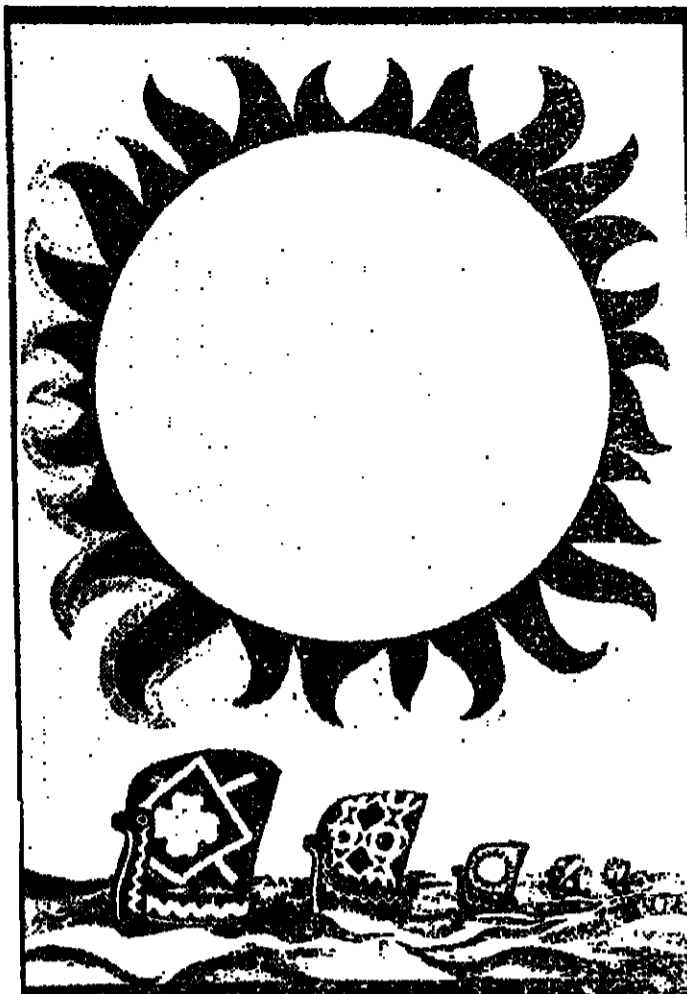
© The 45th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on the development of cooperation in the radio engineering and electronic industries discussed in Riga progress in the general agreement on creating a single set of standards in the socialist countries for electronic war and equipment and materials for their production from 1981 through 1990.

© A recent Prague meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on cooperation in the chemical industry discussed implementation of measures envisaged by the Comprehensive Programme and long-term purposes of cooperation including in specialization and co-production of energy-intensive chemical products.

Basis for development

Trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union constitutes the basis for the development of Finnish metalworking industry. Seppo Toivainen, a deputy of the Finnish parliament, said. Addressing workers of this industry in Helsinki, he stressed that the permanent long-term orders from the Soviet Union largely set the pace in Finnish metalworking industry enabling this industry to become a leading branch in the country's economy.

At present, trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union helps mitigate the negative effects on the Finnish economy brought about by the economic crisis in the capitalist world.



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ENT'S GOOD TRADITIONS

For almost twenty-five years the Italian state concern ENI with its companies in oil, gas, chemicals, engineering and other industries, has been the pioneer among Western companies in developing large-scale and mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term basis with the USSR.

This was the main idea running through the speech given by Mario Rinaldi, head of ENI's Moscow office, to Soviet journalists.

Last year, he said, ENI's trade with USSR foreign trade organizations reached almost 2,000 million dollars. No other firm in the world deals with the USSR on a scale as high as ENI. ENI now accounts for approximately over 50 per cent of the total volume of trade between Italy and the USSR.

Specialization and cooperation between ENI's various branches and Soviet organizations have been stepped up lately with the active development of scientific and technological ties. New forms and methods of cooperation are constantly sought for. Together with other European companies, ENI is involved in the reconstruction of Belarus's largest gas pipeline "Druzhba-Pomorye" (friendship-Pomorye) which is to be expanded to Western Europe.

The Leningrad Ballet Ensemble (artistic director Boris Eitman) has again been in Moscow on tour. As always new work was included in its programme: "Chamber Ballets", to the music of Schubert, Brahms, Lobos and Nicolai. Other pieces performed were "Autographs", a choreographical tetralogy, "May Day", a ballet-buffe, the "Legend", a tale in ballet and "The Idiot".



A scene from "Autographs".

Photo by Andrei Knyazov

THROUGH THE EYES OF A RUSSIAN HISTORIAN

The book "An Historical Description of Georgia" which in the 19th century introduced the progressive people in Russia to Georgia has been published again. This basic work by the Russian historian Yefimiy Bolshovitinov was first published in St Petersburg in 1802, and has now been reproduced in a facsimile edition in Tbilisi.

The book is attractive not only because it was in its time the only encyclopedia on Georgian history. Its author was the first man in Russia to study the art of Shota Rustaveli. Bolshovitinov described the great poet's life, analysed his eternal poem, "The Man in the Panther's Skin", and looked into the problems of Georgian versification.

A curious find, also linked with Bolshovitinov, has been made in the manuscript archive at the Kiev Public Library. It is his autographed musical score of a melody to lyrics by Beski, the 18th-century Georgian poet. It is remarkable that Bolshovitinov wrote a Russian transcription to the poem.

Specialists believe that this book would still be of interest to researchers studying the cultural links between the two peoples.